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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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July 30, 1917. Temperature 8 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 86 68

July 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 87 64

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OF GUNS IN FLANDERS.

Meaning of the Enemy's Desperate Blows.

London, July 29.
Despite the ferocity of the fighting in Champagne, where, according to Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, the Germans employed five Divisions in fruitless attacks during the past week, sending even cocks and orderlies in the assaulting waves, interest remains centered in Flanders. The French correspondents are awe-struck in describing the cannonade. The Germans are probing everywhere from the sea to the South of Arras by means of gun fire and raids in a vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of a British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne. French experts say the enemy, knowing he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank in the event of reverses farther north. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time. They declare that the British methods which were so splendidly successful on the Somme will be utilised in the forthcoming push, with improvements gained by experience.

The Kaiser's Anxiety.

London, July 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the Kaiser betrays anxiety regarding Flanders in a telegram to General von Hindenburg from Galicia, in which he gratefully recalls the deeds of the troops in the West in tenaciously resisting the enemy, "especially the brave troops in Flanders who for weeks have been the target of a most violent artillery fire and are now dauntlessly awaiting future assaults."

A Week's Activities Reviewed.

London, July 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs on July 28 that it has been a week of intense heat, furious gunning, incessant reconnaissance work, and much sharp local fighting. The tremendous artillery firing north of Armentieres, near Lens, was causing the Huns great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind was generally favourable for the use of gas, and we had profited thereby to the fullest extent. Even at night the artillery fire diminished but slightly, and increased intensely at dawn. The enemy shelled our positions at intervals, but his firing on our battery areas was promiscuous and chiefly carried out under darkness. Our counter-battery worked very successfully and direct hits were obtained on dozens of gun pits, while numerous ammunition dumps were exploded. Both infantry forces are very active in raiding. The fact that the Germans are indulging in a species of warfare they do not like shows the anxiety of the enemy to learn what is happening opposite.

Successful British Raiding Enterprises.

London, July 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids last night to the north-east of Epheby, south-east of Havrincourt and westward of Fontaine les Croisilles, near Fleurbaix. We captured prisoners and machine-guns. We entered the German lines at the Rieux Chemical Works and took prisoner thirty, capturing a trench mortar and a machine gun. We entered positions near Ypres, capturing fifty-four prisoners and two machine guns. We repulsed raiders to the south-east of Messines.

A Superb French Dash.

London, July 29.
A French communique states:—A violent enemy attack west of Hurbise, on a front of six hundred metres, collapsed. Subsequently our infantry attacked with superb dash between Hurbise and the district south of La Boisselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the Monument district. Following an intense bombardment, the enemy made an attempt to recapture trenches between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, but failed with heavy losses.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Enemy Statesman Says Further Sacrifices Are Useless.

London, July 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, Count Caernin, interviewed in Vienna, in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech alleged that there was complete agreement between Berlin and Vienna regarding peace, which must be of an honourable character. He said:—"The Entente will never be able to crush us. We do not intend to crush them. The war will end with a peace by understanding; hence further sacrifices are useless. It is necessary to reach an understanding as soon as possible. All States must unite in order to make impossible a future world-war. The democratisation of Constitutions is the keynote at present, and Austria and Hungary are working for that, but they decline outside intervention."

RAILWAYMEN'S WAR WORK.

A Tribute by Sir Eric Geddes.

London, July 29.
Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at Cambridge, paid a tribute to the work of the British railwaymen in the war, giving the Army movement which it hitherto had not possessed. The munition wagon was now superseded by small gauge railways which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives. The destruction of the German military power was being achieved. Since last spring, more than people imagined, the morale of the German Army had assuredly been going fast. From his own experience, Sir Eric assured his hearers of the confidence of the Army and Navy and said he was sure the public generally placed confidence in both Services. As regarded his own attitude at the Admiralty, he would not interfere with naval strategy but would attend to the needs of the fleet.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

Tetanus Germs in Sticking Plaster.

London, July 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the Attorney General warns the public against using sticking plaster, declaring that expert examination has disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in the plaster, believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA'S SPLENDID REVIVAL.

Big Hunt of Prisoners and Guns.

London, July 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Rumanian communique states:—We have enlarged the breach northward in the enemy front and have seized the whole of the old position on a width of thirty kilometres, to a depth of fifteen. We have captured 1,245 prisoners, two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions.

ANOTHER GERMAN SHIP CAPTURED.

Had to be Scuttled Owing to Heavy Damage.

London, July 29.
The Admiralty announces:—Our submarines in the North Sea on Saturday captured the German steamer Batavier II. The crew went aboard, but, owing to gunfire damage, it was impossible to bring in the vessel, and she was scuttled.

AIR RAID ON PARIS.

London, July 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, commencing on the air raid, the Journal states that one German aeroplane reached a suburb, but the damage done was not serious.

SIAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

Germany Requests Safe Conduct for her Representative.

London, July 29.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen, a telegram from Berlin says the Siamese Minister will receive his passports when safe conduct to Germany of its representative in Bangkok is guaranteed. Siamese of military age in Germany will be interned. The Dutch have been requested to take over German interests in Siam.

War on Austria-Hungary Declared.

London, July 29.
A telegram from Vienna says that Siam has declared war on Austria-Hungary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PACIFIST MEETINGS BROKEN UP.

Scenes of Disorder at Home.

London, July 29.
Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates established by the pacifist Leeds Conference were inaugurated at various industrial centres on Saturday amid scenes of disorder, especially at the Brotherhood Church of Kingsland in London, where a patriotic demonstration, including soldiers, forced an entrance. After stoning the windows and wrenching the waterpipes thus causing a cascade to descend on the audience, the patriots held up the meeting and forced the delegates to stand and listen to the National Anthem. The crowd outside assaulted the departing delegates. Great damage was done to the fittings of the church.

Four delegates of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates were expected to attend but went to Paris instead.

Disorder on a smaller scale characterised a meeting at Newcastle, where a resolution greeting the Russian Revolution was carried. The mover said they were anxious to support the lads at the front as much as possible.

Later.
The pacifist resolution of the Newcastle Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates led to extraordinary disorder. Colonial soldiers stormed the platform, waving Union Jacks. Free fights followed and the police were powerless. The meeting was smashed up amid the singing of the National Anthem.

Similar meetings held at Leicester and Norwich were apparently undisturbed.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S EXHORTATION.

London, July 29.
Mr. Churchill has addressed his constituents at Dundee. Denouncing pacifism, he said: We shall have shells, guns, tanks and aeroplanes in unprecedented numbers by next year and we must fight to secure the prize within our grasp.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Rumanians Continue to Advance.

London, July 29.
A Russian official message states: On the Galician front the enemy's offensive continues, but nothing material has occurred. The enemy somewhat pressed back our detachment eastward of Kirlibaba. The Rumanians continued their pursuit of the retreating enemy in the direction of Kozli and Vasarely and occupied heights five versts south-west of the villages of Monestirka, Kocinal, Dragolova and Bereszi. The Rumanians took a battery and prisoners. We advanced in the region of Balakul towards the Putna River and occupied the village of Botupne on the left bank of the river.

German Report Progress and Retirement.

London, July 29.
A German wireless states: The Russian armies continue to retreat on both sides of the Danester while destroying numerous roads and railways. Our troops crossed the Jagielonica-Horodenska-Zablouwa line. The German and Austrian wrested some high positions from the still resisting enemy in the wooded Carpathians. The German forces upon the upper Putna retired before the pressure of the enemy.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL MATTERS.

Petrograd, July 29.
The Assembly at Moscow has been postponed till the cabinet is reconstructed. The executive of the Cadets party has approved of members joining the Government. Generals Rusky and Gorko have been summoned to Petrograd.

A NEW ARMY CORPS.

London, July 29.
An Army Order establishes a Tank Corps.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Report Air Raid on Paris.

London, July 29.
A German wireless message states: Except for short intervals, the artillery duel in Flanders is unmitigated in interest. The drumfire recommenced this morning. The enemy lost thirteen aeroplanes in the course of numerous engagements on the French front. Bombs were dropped last night on railway stations and military establishments in Paris. Hits were observed. The airmen returned unharmed.

Fine British Air Work.

London, July 29.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing at various points on our front, especially northward of the river Lys. Intense aerial fighting took place yesterday afternoon and evening and was markedly successful for our airmen. Their vigorous offensive tactics enabled our artillery and machine guns to carry on successfully, while an unusual number of photographs were taken. They also bombed four enemy aerodromes, some of the machines flying at low altitudes forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines crashed down and sixteen were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

French Front Quiet.

London, July 29.
A French communique states: Our front is comparatively quiet except in the region of Ailles, at Hurbise and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery is reciprocally most active.

Most Appalling Gun Fire.

Paris, July 29.
A correspondent at the British front describes the gun fire in Flanders as the most appalling we have ever heard. More extraordinary even than the din is the extent of the cannonade, which is unbroken between the coast and Lens. Thousands of shells have been poured into Ypres and the back areas and a score of places untouched for two years have been almost daily seared. The British reply is a greater volume of fire and more frequent raids. A German raid at Homcourt north of St. Quentin, was very heavy, their attacks following the obliteration of the trench by gunfire. The advance of their raiders was concealed by men belching smoke from an apparatus strapped to the back. They captured a working party of engineers, who escaped while crossing No Man's Land profiting by the Germans' hurry to escape the prompt riposte of the British guns.

A REDUCTION OF COTTON SPINNING.

London, July 29.
The Cotton Trade Board of Control has decided to enforce a reduction of the output of the spinning mills. It is anticipated that an announcement, will shortly be made, that mills will be required to run only 60% of their spindles. As at most places in Lancashire only 80% are now running the actual reduction will be about 20%.

MASONIC LOYALTY.

Grand Lodge Bi-Centenary.

London, June 24.—Eight thousand Grand Officers and Masters including a number from Overseas were present at a special Grand Lodge at the Albert Hall yesterday, held in celebration of the Bi-Centenary of the United Grand Lodge of England. The Most Worshipful the Grand Master, H.B.H. The Duke of Connaught, who presided, read a message from the King expressing thanks for the traditional loyalty of Freemasons, for three anxious years. A religious service will be held in the Albert Hall to-day.

The event which was celebrated on Saturday in London and wherever Masons under the English jurisdiction are gathered together, was the bi-centenary of the gathering which took place in London on St. John Day, 1717, when "four old Lodges" and some old brethren met together and decided to form a Grand Lodge, or as Anderson puts it, "to revive the quarterly communication." Whatever may have been in existence before then, there has been a continuity of control since 1717; and the lodges under the jurisdiction of H.B.H., the Duke of Connaught number some 2,300.

The Grand Lodge of England is the oldest in the world, Ireland comes next, then Scotland. There are numbers of other Grand Lodges, all independent, but in amicable relation with that of England, whose history and traditions are full of interest to the student of ritual and archaeology. The "Pro Grand Master is Lord Amphil, formerly Governor of Madras, and the Deputy Grand Master is the Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, formerly M. P. for West Herts, and father of Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey of the Admiralty. The veteran Grand Secretary, Sir Edward Latchworth, who is 84, was one

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Cameos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Doiwell & Co. Ltd.—11.30 a.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Shipbuilding.

His Excellency the Governor will be present at the launching of the two vessels at Kowloon Docks on Saturday.

More War Comforts.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church have sent to the Senior Medical Officer, Amara, Mesopotamia, one case containing:—594 rolled bandages, 54 many-tail bandages, 10 eye bandages, 53 pyjama suits, 9 pairs of surgical stockings, 9 wool caps, 38 handkerchiefs, 10 pillow slips, 6 scrubbers, 1 pair of slippers, 1 parcel of games and 3 fly catchers.

of the first Volunteers of the 1859 movement, so that it will be seen that the control of the Craft is in the hands of men who are likely to foster the spirit of loyalty alluded to in the King's Message. The Masonic Directory for 1917 contains a Roll of Honour, showing the lodges which have had members killed in the war; the roll is a lengthy one. The Freemason's War Hospital has also been generously supported by the Craft; and the Boys and Girls' Schools have admitted without election the children of the Masons killed in the war who are otherwise eligible.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DERBY.

List of Probable Starters.

London, July 29.
The probable starters for the Derby are:—Althara (Evans up), Gay Crusader (Donoghue), Brown Prince (Fox), Invisible (V. Smyth), Dark Legend (J. Childs), First Flier (Canty), Diadem (Rickaby), Colleger (Earl), Liana Linch (Barrett), Sir Diamond (Colling), Kingston Back (Borne), Dancellon (Watson), Planet (Lancaster), Lord Archer (Madden).
Telephus (Bland up) is a doubtful starter.

The Betting.

London, July 29.
The Derby betting is as follows:—
9 to 4 Gay Crusader.
9 to 2 Diadem.
11 to 2 Dark Legend.
First Flier has scratched.

HUN MAN POWER.

A Critical Survey.

London July 29.—Reuter's correspondent at headquarters, examining Germany's man-power, concludes that at the beginning of 1918 the German Army reached its maximum effective strength. The compulsory mobilisation of civilian labour last winter possibly brought the Army numbers at the beginning of the 1917 campaign to the same total as at the corresponding period of 1916, but it failed to replace the reduction in fighting efficiency. The number of divisions is perhaps larger, now, but the quality of the battalions is lower. This is demonstrated in the development of the policy of relying on small forces of highly trained élite gladiators to carry out difficult operations. It is certain that the Civil Mobilisation Act enabled the enemy to raise his numbers to the highest point. No more contingents from industry and agriculture are now available. The correspondent surmises that the present reinforcements consist of youths attaining military age and the wounded from hospital. The former class provide 40,000 monthly and the latter 50,000. The Germans have already called up part of the 1919 class, while the 1920 class, who are youths of seventeen, have been summoned for medical examination. The 1917 class have been fighting since the latter half of 1916, and form 12 to 15 per cent. of the infantry units at the front. The 1918 class is already strongly represented at the front and forms the majority of the reserves. The 1919 class is being called up, and the enemy may send the 1919 class into the field this year, and so follow the undesirable course adopted after the Battle of the Somme. The German casualty list for May shows that 12 per cent. belong to the 1917 classes, 24 to the 1918 class, and also a few to the 1919 class. A French military student estimates that the enemy must replace their losses at the rate of 200,000 monthly, but even putting the number down at 200,000, the Germans cannot make the number good by any conceivable manipulations. The younger class of his army strength, both actual and potential, is decreasing. The German effective man-power was diminishing rapidly from June last year. The maximum possible man-power has been reached this year, and is wasting weekly.

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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Veteran Farm Employee.
The New Forest Magazine for June chronicles the death of William Warwick, 94, who was for 87 years in continuous employment on the farm and estate of Rushington. He went to work at seven years of age.

Kaiser's Invitation to Deserters.
Recently the Berliner Tageblatt announced that the Kaiser had signed an Army Order promising all deserters a stay of judgment with the probability of pardon if they report for military service before July 15. All deserters except those surrendering direct to the enemy are included. The measure is directly intended for men who have reached neutral countries. It is calculated there are about 35,000 German deserters in Holland.

Major Redmond's Farewell Message.

The following statement, dated December, 1916, was left by Major Redmond in the keeping of his solicitors in Ireland:—"If I should die abroad I will give my wife my last thought and love, and ask her to pray that we may meet hereafter. I shall die a true Irish Catholic, humbly hoping for mercy from God, through the intercession of His blessed Mother, whose help I have ever invoked all through my life. I should like all my friends in Ireland to know that in joining the Irish Brigade and going to France I sincerely believed, as all Irish soldiers do, that I was doing my best for the welfare of Ireland in every way."

Old Boots for Making Roads.
Speaking at a meeting of the Chemical Industry Club, on the commercial use of condemned Army boots, Mr. M. C. Lamb said that with an Army of such magnitude there must be an increasing quantity not fit for further wear. A promising way of utilizing this waste leather was in the making of roads. He suggested that the soles only should be employed for that purpose, a more profitable use having been found for the uppers. Leather could also be converted into a cheap and excellent substitute for wood-paving. One speaker said that if pulverised leather were heated and subjected to great pressure, slabs would be produced which made first class and durable flooring.

Release of Uncured Maniacs.
The Westminster Coroner recently adjourned an inquest on Charles Bradley, 44, formerly a hotel porter, of Jermyn-street, W. The evidence showed that he had been certified insane, but was discharged as cured from Westminster Infirmary on June 4. Next day he threatened to murder his relatives, and later was found dead with a gaspipe in his mouth. Dr. Sandilands, of the infirmary, said the man was discharged because he had shown no signs of insanity. He could not be detained unless the doctor found signs of mental derangement. The Coroner (Mr. S. Oddie):—"Something ought to be done to put a stop to the release of maniacs as cured when they are not. This man was released when his condition was a grave menace to the public safety. Only the other day a lunatic discharged from a public institution as cured stabbed a stranger to death on a tramway car. The law wants altering."

Church by Telephone.
Divine service by telephone will be an accomplished fact in the course of a week (says a London paper to hand) at the village of Fife, Sussex, where the inhabitants, after receiving the necessary sanction, have subscribed and purchased a telephonic apparatus, and an electrician is now connecting this between the bedroom of a chronic invalid, Mr. J. Tompsett, and the church, to enable him to hear the choir, sermons, and the services generally. Recently they had a similar apparatus fixed between the village reading-room and the invalid, and he now often whiles away tedious evenings chatting to friends and listening to concerts held on behalf of soldiers. Tompsett has an arrangement for signalling in the Morse code, which he works with cords on pulleys. With this he "chats" to friends who understand the code, even when they stand on the heath two miles away.

GENERAL NEWS.

Centenarian's Death.
Mrs. Nellie Jones has died at Abergrave, South Wales, aged 103.

Willesden Communal Kitchen.
A communal kitchen is being equipped at Willesden at a cost of £50.

London's Warm Weather.
London was the warmest place in the country on June 11, with a maximum shade temperature of 81 deg.

Death of a Novelist.
After a short illness at Ramsgate the death has occurred of Mr. Herbert Flowerdew, novelist, at the age of 50.

Birmingham War Workers.
Some 7,000 building trade operatives in Birmingham who applied for an additional war bonus of 3d. an hour have been informed that the employers cannot grant the request.

Presentation of Amphibians.
Mr. Guy Nickalls has presented to the Eton College Museum five living amphibians which he recently brought from North America. They consist of three bullfrogs and two "mad puppies" (*Necturus*).

Fewer Paupers.
Official returns issued recently show that at the end of last year there were only 521,237 paupers in England and Wales. This is 45,000 fewer than at the end of 1915, and 115,000 fewer than in 1914. London paupers numbered 79,133, the lowest figure ever recorded, and 8,377 fewer than at the same date in 1915.

WINCARNIS.

The Famous Restorative Tonic.

Don't let your life be clouded by indifferent health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak. Anemic, Nervy, Run-down. Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anemic, new nerves to the Nervy, sleep to the sleepless, new vitality to the Run-down, and new life to the Ailing. And it does not contain drugs. Will you try just one bottle? The Doctors recommend it. All Chemists and Wine Stores sell it.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917,

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shauiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United
(Kingdom).)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 3/4 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—
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OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

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HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road."

A HOUSE TO LET.—Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

Apply to:—
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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—BISNEE VILLA on Pokfulam and Jubilee Road. Fully furnished. Tennis Court and Garden. Apply to:—H. Ruttenberg & Son, 16, Queen's Road Central.

TO BE LET.—TOP FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon, comfortably furnished, verandah back and front; modern sanitary arrangements. Seven minutes Ferry.—Box 1373, "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

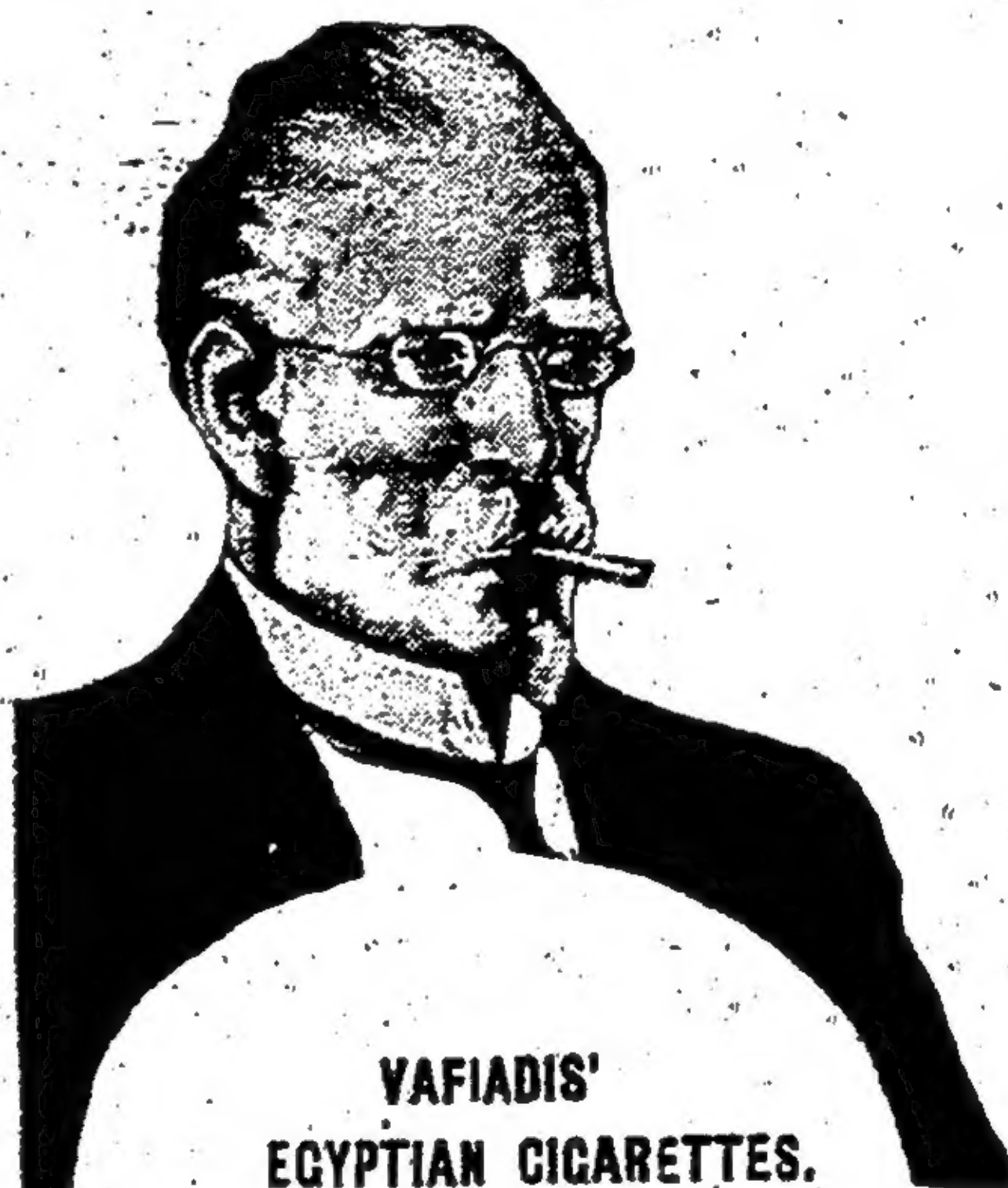
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"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

WOLFERS.—On July 2, at Peitaih (North China), to Mr. and Mrs. M. Wolfers, a son.

PETT.—On July 24, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Montague Pett, a daughter. (Stillborn).

COLMAN.—On July 13, at Tsingtau, to Dr. and Mrs. Henry Colman, a son.

DEARN.—On July 23, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. John Dearn, a son. (Stillborn).

DEATHS.

McKINLEY.—On June 29, at St. Marie's Hospital, French Town, Shanghai, Elise McKinley, aged 51 years.

SEREBRENK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on July 24, in her 38th year, Mrs. S. Serebrenik.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Anything which will tend to alleviate the sufferings and hardships which prisoners of war are undergoing is to be most heartily welcomed, and for that reason we are gratified to read that Britain and Germany have been able to come to an agreement which should help materially in this direction. From a telegram which we published on Saturday, the details of the War Prisoners scheme of repatriation and internment will have been noted, and it will be generally admitted that much has been gained as a result of the recent Anglo-German conference on the subject which was held at The Hague. The worst cases in Switzerland are to be dealt with by repatriation, while numbers of other prisoners are to be interned, not on enemy soil, but in Holland, whose services in this connection cannot be too highly praised. Apart from the military prisoners, the Dutch are anxious also to take charge of some two thousand civilians, preferably invalids, and here also their humanitarian conduct is much to be commended.

Not the least interesting and suggestive aspect of the decisions of the Conference are those which deal with the question of reprisals on individuals. We do not know to what extent this method of "hitting back" has been followed, but to Britishers it is good to read that all such punishments at present being inflicted are to cease immediately and that future reprisals are to be subject to one month's notice. Both to this matter and in the question of the treatment of prisoners of war, the changes now to be effected are likely to work much more to the advantage of the British than the Germans, for it is a notorious fact that while we have been almost pampering the enemy within our gates, our prisoners in Germany have been in many instances almost starved to death, to say nothing of the deplorable manner in which they have been treated in other directions. They will certainly welcome the change of residence, whether the Germans do or not. But there are larger considerations which arise out of the decisions reached in the new Agreement, particularly when we come to look at the matter of the general conduct of the war. It is something gained that, in the midst of this terrible war, the two principal belligerents have been able to come to agreement concerning the treatment of their respective troops who are in captivity. But how much more would be attained if it were but possible to discuss and adjust the question of the actual methods of warfare? That, however, is far too much to expect, since all the concessions would have to be made by our enemies. All through the war, the British have fought honourably, with clean hands; the Germans have had a monopoly of crime and barbarity. They it is who have sent thousands of innocent women and children to a watery grave by submarine warfare and to death by the dropping of bombs from the skies, and they it is who have been guilty of atrocities which even savage races would shrink from committing, and which have won for the Hun worldwide approbation and eternal degradation.

If we had been fighting an honourable enemy, the war would have ended long ago. The responsibility of protracting it lies with the Germans for continuing to perpetrate barbarities and breaches of international law and usage never before known in warfare. A nation whose naval men can refuse assistance to poor helpless victims struggling in the sea and who can calmly look on while sharks devour the poor creatures, must indeed have sunk to the lowest depths possible. It is hopeless, therefore, to expect that we can ever come to an arrangement whereby the issue of the war may be decided in a straight, open combat, such as that for which our naval and military leaders and men have for close on three years longed. We still have to fight an unscrupulous foe, but though he may, by his dirty practices, prolong the conflict, he cannot avoid ultimate defeat. We shall continue the war until the enemy and all that he stands for is beaten to the ground.

German Complicity.

Despite the efforts of the enemy to conceal awkward facts concerning the origin of the war, little items of past happenings now and again leak out which reveal Germany's direct culpability in bringing upon Europe and the world an orgy of destruction and bloodshed unprecedented in history. The latest of these is to be found in the meaning of the reference by a Socialist member of the Reichstag to a meeting at Potsdam which was held so far back as July 5, 1914. This assembly, we now glean, was a regular gathering of Teutonic military magnates, and not only did it decide the points of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, but, what is far more important, it agreed to accept the consequences of war between Austria and Russia. At that time it was fondly believed that Britain would stand aloof, but when it became known that we were determined to carry out our obligations, cost what it might, Germany displayed an anxiety to back out of the whole business, and would have done so had it not been too late. These happenings are not denied by responsible leaders in Germany, for the very simple reason that they cannot be. The revelations are important in the sense that they totally discredit Germany's favourite attitude of having been forced into the war against her will in consequence of the Russian mobilization. They clearly confirm the Allies' viewpoint that from the first, Germany planned the war and was all the while at the back of Austria, of whom she made a most convenient tool. We are told that after the Potsdam meeting, the Kaiser went on a trip to Norway in order to throw dust in the eyes of the French and Russian Governments, evidently trying to create the impression that he had no knowledge of what was occurring beneath the surface. But his complicity is now irrefutably established, and probably to day he is the sorriest man in Europe, deeply regretting that he ever became mixed up in the awful business.

England's Pacifists.

It seems to be a fact that there are cranks in all communities. Otherwise how can we explain the presence in England of certain individuals who have been holding meetings for the purpose of inaugurating the so-called Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates established some little time ago by the Pacifist Leeds Conference? According to Reuters' Agency, these insubordinations took place at various centres—London, Leicester, Norwich and Newcastle, among other places—with the object no doubt of obtaining for this precious movement something of a national aspect. The whole affair, however, is a transparent farce—the outcome of frothy vapourings on the part of the peace-at-any-price cranks, and should not be taken seriously in any way. That such meetings will not be tolerated was demonstrated very effectively on Saturday, when at most of the gatherings soldiers and civilians took the law into their own hands and soon made short work of the peace fanatics. England is as anxious as any country for peace, for a cessation of the atrocious and devastating hostilities, and for an end to be made of the appalling carnage and waste of the war, but she is determined that the objects for which she and her Allies have been waging a most first be achieved.

Benefit of the Doubt.

Mr. E. C. Faithful appeared to defend an employee of the Hongkong Dock, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a revolver. The indictment was found on the man as he was leaving the dock, but he stated that he had had it for four or five years, and had taken it into the dock to be told what it was. As the dock people could not positively identify the indicator the man was discharged.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKE YOUR TROUBLES TO A PHILOSOPHICAL FRIEND WHO IS BIG ENOUGH TO POINT OUT THE FACT THAT YOU YOURSELF ARE TO BLAME FOR HAVING TROUBLES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Russian evacuation of Lublin.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Opium Dross.
A Chinese seaman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning with possessing six tals of opium dross. Defendant stated that it was a very inferior sort of dross. A fine of \$30, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Roofing Falls In.
It has been reported to the Police that owing to the very heavy rains of the past week, about fifteen square feet of roofing at 31, Queen's Road, Central, collapsed on Sunday. The premises are occupied by Ah Fong, photographer. There were no casualties, and the damage is only slight.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Comrades Guild (1916), \$400; Ah Chak Man, \$100; Cheung Sum Woo, \$100; Chan Kie Shan, \$100; Chao Po Sien, \$100; Lo Shin Hoi, \$50; The Sun Co. Ltd., \$25.

A Dock Theft.
As he was coming out of the east gate at Taikeo Dock on Saturday, an employee was found to have a quantity of copper piping tied round his legs. He was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with larceny, and it was then proved that he had been previously convicted. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

An Unusual Excuse.
For possessing 12 tals of prepared opium, other than Government opium, a Chinese seaman was fined by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the magistracy to-day, \$1,000, or six months' hard labour. The drug was concealed around the man's waist. Defendant made a rather unusual excuse. He said he was at present employed on the s.s. Hanoi, but had previously been employed on a Dutch boat. He was then paid in Chinese 10-cent pieces and as he knew they would be no good in Hongkong, he bought the opium at Haiphong with his wages so that he could sell it here and lose no money. The opium was ordered to be confiscated.

Larceny of Soap.
On Saturday, a Chinese coolie was seen to be leaving Ho's godown at Kowloon with several bars of soap stuffed in his girdle. When the watchman went to catch him, he ran away and jumped off the wharf into the sea. Here he was seen to be pulling the soap out, and after the man had been hauled out, several pieces of soap were recovered—from the shallow water near the Praya Wall. Mr. Allwood, of the godown, discovered that a box of soap had been broken open and six bars extracted. The above story was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, and the coolie, who was charged with larceny, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Dangerous Weapon.
A Chinese sailor on a Dutch boat, which has recently arrived from America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing a revolver. The weapon was found tied round his waist and was in a new case. He was asked by his Worship why he carried such a murderous weapon in such a handsome case, and the man replied that he had brought it ashore from the ship to give it to a clansman. He had never been to Hongkong before and did not know the law. Both the Captain and the First Mate knew that he had the revolver and did not tell him that it was wrong. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or one month's imprisonment, and ordered the weapon to be confiscated.

LAWN TENNIS.

Fast-Footing Going out of Fashion.

Any discussion as to the merits of speedy action on the lawn tennis courts, especially as it may be chiefly applied and confined to flatness of foot on the part of the competitor, is bound to bring into the argument the names and performances of several of the greatest of the players who have appeared in recent years from the Pacific Coast, says the New York Evening Post. The panther-like glide of Maurice E. McLoughlin, the cat-like agility of William M. Johnston, and the springing velocity of R. Lindley Murray have each in its way contributed to the delight of thousands of the followers and lovers of the game of the courts. Likewise, it has compelled the adoption of tactical strategy to meet the various methods of the spirited assault. Still, with all of its wonderful activity, its sparkling changes contributing ever-changing positions and bursts of great brilliancy in the way of spectacular shots from the racquet, there is a well-defined opinion gaining prevalence among lawn tennis players that speed in itself is not such a desirable thing as it was once regarded.

The appearance of R. Lindley Murray, whose florid style of playing on his first appearance in Eastern tournaments in 1914 caused him to be spoken of as the California Meteor, caused the subject of fast footing to be discussed at the Field Club of Greenwich, at Greenwich, Conn., recently. The two important questions as propounded were: Who is the fastest player at court-covering in the American game at the present time? Is swiftness of foot as great an asset as many of the lawn tennis tournament campaigners believe it to be? The fact that Karl H. Behr, a veteran of Davis cup matches, and a player who has held the highest honours on the American courts, participated in the competitions along with Murray, added interest in the discussion, as Behr has always been one of the most rapid men among the Easterners footing over the court.

It was the chain-lightning movements of Murray that started the controversy. Possessed of amazing dynamic force, the former Californian fairly buzzed around the court. It was admitted that he surely represented one of the fastest men on the courts at this time. That, with George M. Church, the former Princeton captain, the Californian holds the distinction as being rated as more rapid of foot than any other American approaching the top class. George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston, and famous as a Harvard athlete, is considered as almost the equal of either Murray or Church in the matter of covering a court after the fashion of a tornado on a spree.

Speaking for himself, Murray said that in his estimation dependence upon speedy court covering was a mistake. "Following the match in the national championship tournament at Forest Hills, last season, in which I defeated Church at 6-4, 8-3, 3-6, 9-7, George and I had a talk about the value of the sprint for the net, the leaps and plunges for side-line covering, and all that sort of thing. We were of one opinion. It was sure to wreck a player physically in the end, for the moment his speed abated there was little left of his game on which he could depend to sustain whatever reputation he had previously made. Oh, yes, I know it is highly interesting, thrilling, exciting, and shows for the gallery, but that sort of continuous speed leads surely to lawn tennis bankruptcy, nevertheless."

Furthermore, Murray remarked that after that eventful match of a year ago Church and he had entered into a solemn agreement to so reconstruct their playing as to depend more upon the artillery of their strokes than the hurricane galloping about the court. Murray pointed out that, while phenomenal activity on the court might materially assist in lifting a player to a high place for a season or two, that strain was so great as to inevitably bring about a reaction likely to

soon put the player in question into the class of mediocrity. In so many words the California Meteor prophesied that the day of speed mania and worship on the American courts was nearing its end. It had served its purpose for the popularity and in revolutionizing the tactics of the game.

The case of McLoughlin was cited as the inevitable result to be expected by the player whose entire game is dependent chiefly upon its swiftness of attack. Given a powerfully body capable of great endurance, such as McLoughlin had in his youthful days, when he first appeared on Eastern courts, in 1909, the element of speed could be made wonderfully effective against the man on the opposite side of the net. So long as that defiant pace could be maintained the fast player was dangerous. The instant there was a wavering, an attempt to only depend upon swiftness of assault on occasions, and the movements made fractions of a second slower than of old, then the greatness of the player suffered sudden eclipse. The passing of McLoughlin was foreshadowed in the doubles a year ago and his overthrow by Church at 5-7, 6-1, 8-2, 6-3, in the fourth round of the singles, created no surprise among those who had watched the warning of the California Comet.

Karl Behr was declared to be the player who had set the fashion of covering court at a sprinting pace. His spectacular style in this respect had aroused the enthusiasm of the Britons in 1907, when he played on the Davis cup team at Wimbledon, against Norman E. Brookes and the late Anthony F. Wilding. It was that year he was rated No. 3 to the No. 1 of William A. Larned and the No. 2 of Beals C. Wright. The splendid centre-court dash of Behr appeared exactly two seasons before the first streak of McLoughlin, the California Comet, who is usually credited with having put the velocity and the punch into the American game. The similarity in the style of Behr and McLoughlin in the heyday of their glory was pointed out, and while it has had many devotees the powerful physical stamina necessary to sustain such a game has resulted in few being so successful at it as its originators. And, as one of those in the argument stated, Behr is now rated in the second class and McLoughlin not at all.

Those who favoured the side that tactics and the ability to play the strokes are the most dependable weapons for the players who wish to gain the laurels and hold their places among the top ten as the years roll on pinned their arguments to William A. Larned, and as a modern instance to R. Norris Williams, 2d. Neither of these men could make any valid claim to fast footwork. Essentially a player of strokes and a master of court tactics by which he played for the opening and then shot the ball through for the point, Larned was cited as a shining example.

Larned's record stands without a parallel in all the world of lawn tennis. For a period of nineteen years, and for that matter from 1892 to 1911 with the single lapse of 1898, when he was absent serving in the Spanish-American War, Larned held a place among the American lawn-tennis immortals as one of the ranking ten. Those who with Murray decried speed with the words, "There's nothing in it," were of the opinion that reason was asserting itself in the game after it had had its fill of California revelry.

Thoughtful students of the game accorded all praise to the players from the Pacific Coast for the newer possibilities they had shown to the game of the courts. It was agreed that McLoughlin, Bundy, Johnston, and the others had enriched its strategy of stroke and position. In speed, however, they had not left something that would permanently remain, and which would be cherished as ideal by future followers.

Port of London Pats.

The sanitary officials of the Corporation have caught and destroyed 943,927 rats in ships, wharves, and docks in the Port of London since they systematized the process of extermination in 1901.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir William Robertson's speech to the cadets at Woolwich, concluding, "Be truthful and just, and let it be known on occasion that all you do is based on strong religious convictions," recalls a notable tribute to him in Sir George Young's *Reminiscences*. "Never in the wildest imagining of anyone did we see before us the great brain that was going direct to a European war," writes Sir George, concerning Sir William Robertson in the office of the Intelligence Branch at Simla. Then he adds: "One day, in the mess, I picked up an official magazine, and therein read his opening, or closing, address to the students at the Staff College. It was one of the finest pieces of instructional oratory that had ever been delivered."

The following story from a correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is commended to those people who wonder how some men get decorations and honours, to say nothing of stiff jobs. A certain irascible General sent a request to the colonel of a regiment that he would send him an officer to be trained for Staff work. The colonel, being a conscientious man, picked out the cleverest of his subalterns and sent him to headquarters. Three days afterwards he came back. The General said he might be very clever, and all that, but he could not stand his Cockney accent. (We may say the General was a "dog-out.") The colonel, very disgusted, said to the adjutant, "Send along the biggest ass we have."

So the adjutant selected a charming young man who had been one of the leading jockeys on the stage before the war. Every day they expected him to be sent back to the battalion, but instead, in a week's time came a message from the General to say he was delighted with the young man, and thanked the colonel for sending him. He said he had such a beautiful voice that he sang to him every night after dinner. Now that young actor dismounted tabs all over him and has the ribbon of the Military Cross decorating his manly chest.

Two little stories which throw a light on the character of the Kaiser were told when the Municipal Council of Rome was discussing the demolition of the German Embassy on the Capitoline Hill. One member, a well-known archaeologist, said that the Kaiser made the minutest inquiries as to the exact spot on which the throne of Jove stood in the Temple, on the site of which the Embassy stands. When he had secured the best obtainable opinions on the point, he insisted that the Embassy should be so designed that a throne for himself could be placed exactly on that spot.

The second story is to the effect that when he visited the new Embassy Prince Buelow, then Ambassador, told him that many Romans resented the presence of the Embassy at that spot, and hoped the site would soon be restored to Rome. "I shall restore it," the Kaiser answered, "on the day when I restore Alsace-Lorraine." The Roman Councilors cheered the narrator, thinking the word of good omen.

Here is a remarkable story, sent to the *Daily News* by a correspondent. The owners of a little fleet of fishing vessels offer a prize of £300 each year to the skipper with the best haul of fish. It is almost invariably won by the same man, whose aptitude for his calling is such that time and again, when his comrades, the skippers of the little fleet, are minded to cut out back, certain that there is no fish to reward them, he will push on, saying, "I don't know how I know it, but I know we'll get emmats." "He can smell it," they say, laughing. From a distance of 120 miles he has been known to make for the coast of Scotland without any obvious reason, and find there again and again a great haul of fish. Perhaps heredity may have something to do with this remarkable gift. One would like to know the man's history.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS PALMER.

A Noted Company Lawyer.

The news that Sir Francis Beaufort Palmer died in London last month, at the age of 72 will be received with regret by lawyers in every part of the world where English company law and the principles on which it is based are recognised. There was not a set of barristers' chambers or a solicitor's office in England in which his famous books were not to be found; and in Lincoln's Inn, where he had practised for many years, he was known as a draftsman without rival during the latter part of the 19th century.

Sir Francis Beaufort Palmer was born in July, 1845. His father, the Rev. William Palmer, was associated with the Tractarian movement at Oxford, where he was a friend of Cardinal Newman and Mr. Gladstone. William Palmer's mother was a daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, who was hydrographer to the Admiralty and who took part in the preparation of the Franklin Arctic Expedition.

After being educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, Sir Francis Palmer was called to the Bar in 1873 by the Inner Temple, of which he became a Benchman in 1907. He married in 1898 one of the daughters of the late Baron de Hoochepied Lupent, and there have been three children of the marriage.

Palmer began his career at the Chancery Bar without any special advantages, such as connection with leading solicitors or mercantile firms. His exertions soon began to have the effect which great quickness of perception and exceptional power of work, coupled with a remarkably placid temper and courteous manner, generally have where once the opportunity occurs to the junior who is ambitious and desires to excel in his profession. It was not long before his name became familiar at the Bar and to solicitors in cases relating to the law of jointstock companies. In 1887 he was counsel, with Sir Charles Russell (afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen) and Sir Robert Finlay (now Lord Chancellor), for the plaintiff in the celebrated case of *Alicard v. Skinner* (38 Ch.D. 145), where a member of an Anglican sisterhood sought to recover property of considerable value which she had made over for the benefit of the sisterhood. The case occupied Mr. Justice Kekewich and the Court of Appeal for nine days. But generally speaking during the latter part of the time in which he practised in Court, Palmer's work was connected with the special work of companies. He was so familiar with that branch of law that frequently he was called upon by the Judges as amicus curiae.

With his increasing work in Chambers, Sir Francis Palmer found it impossible to deal with work in Court, and in the early nineties he devoted himself wholly to Chamber work. No doubt his deafness and his shy and sensitive nature had something to do with his decision. During most of this time he was passing his various books on company law through new editions, and the strain was very great. "Palmer's Company Precedents" was a small book to begin with, but in successive editions it developed into a large volume. Eventually a special volume was devoted to the winding up of companies, and, later, a third volume was confined to the subject of debentures. He lectured on company law and his lectures were ultimately embodied in "Palmer's Company Law," which has gone through several editions. He also published two small works, one of which is a handy book for solicitors and liquidators. The other related to the formation of private companies. Among his other works were the "Shareholders' and Directors' Legal Companion," of which more than 24 editions have appeared; and his "Peagee Law in England" published in 1907. He served on Departmental Committees of the Board of Trade in 1904-5 and 1905-6, Lord Davey being the chairman of one and Sir Robert Reid (now Lord Loreburn) of

WAR COMFORTS.

Fortnight's Work by City Hall Party.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party has packed the following articles:—119 shirts, 32 night-shirts, 75 pairs pyjamas, 125 flannel vests, 58 bed jackets, 9 dressing gowns, 33 shrouds, 43 handkerchiefs, 74 pairs slippers, 6 pairs invalid boots, 18 small pillows and covers, 293 milk covers, 3 bold-all's, 2 hot water bottle covers, 4 mops, 21 cap bandages, 16 knitted eye bandages, 6 floor scrubbers, 223 pairs socks, 56 pairs operating stockings, 15 mofflers, 33 caps, 3 fly traps.

The lists represent four cases, two of which were addressed to Mesopotamia and two to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, London. Besides this, three parcels containing in all 38 scarves, and 39 pairs of knee caps were sent to Mrs. Slater, Murree, Punjab, and two containing 23 pairs of knee-caps, 21 scarves and 27 caps were sent to Captain Mainwaring, Garhwal Rifles, Quetta, to be given to the troops on the north-east frontier of India.

Thanks are due to the ladies of Quarry Bay who contributed the sum of £20 for wool to help in the making of knitted slippers, of which, it will be noticed, no less than 74 pairs were sent away this fortnight.

The following letters have been received:—

Surgical Branch, Q.M.N.G., 2, Cavendish Square, London, W., May 15, 1917.

Hon. Sec. Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge your valuable contribution and to enclose herewith official receipt. We are very grateful indeed to you for the assistance you render to this organisation and can assure you that at this time, when our needs are so pressing, your splendid efforts are most appreciated. Please convey to your workers our most cordial expression of thanks.—Yours faithfully,

MYRA M. GIBSON.

General Manager for Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, President and Head of Depot.

From B.S.M. Messrs. R.G.A. Roffay Camp, Horsham.

I beg to report that the articles mentioned have been duly received and many thanks are tendered for the kind and useful gifts, which were much appreciated and brought with them pleasant recollections of happy days in sunny Hongkong by—Yours obediently,

J. C. MEARS.

Highway Robbery.

The manager of a tobacco shop at Sham Shui Po has reported that he was riding in a ricksha from Yau-mai to Sai Kok, and going along the new road by Sham Shui Po, when he noticed two rickshas just ahead of him. When he had passed them a little way, some one jumped up from the side of the road and stopped his ricksha. The man in the two rickshas he had just passed came up, and he was hit on the head with some pieces of wood, and also slightly stabbed in the back and on the forearm. He was robbed of \$130 in money and a watch, valued at \$4. The affair took place just before ten o'clock on Saturday night.

the other, and he assisted in drafting the Companies Act, 1930 and 1907 and the Companies Consolidation Act, 1938. Because of his useful work in these matters he was knighted in 1907.

Those who were privileged to call themselves his intimate friends saw him at his best in his house in Bryanston-square, where, until his health failed, he and Lady Palmer dispensed hospitality from time to time to their many friends with thoughtfulness and care. In his home were many rare works of art, including a collection of old tapestry and Tanagra ware, for in his spare moments he was an ardent collector of such works and he was a member of the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Appeal to Observe Voluntary Censorship.

Washington, June 14.—Military information of value to enemies is being divulged by 1 per cent. of the American newspapers which are not regarding the voluntary censorship being respected by the other 99 per cent., the Committee on Public Information announced to-day in a new appeal to all to suppress publication of matter of that nature. The Committee issued this statement:—

"While 99 per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers and sailors to deadly peril."

"Not only is announcement made of the passage of troops through the communities in which these papers are published, but the names and equipment are given in detail, also exact information as to the destination and date of arrival, together with speculation as to probable sailing."

"It does not matter that the Government's plans for concealment of troops' movements across the water have failed in many particulars. Absolute secrecy still remains the object of strenuous efforts. The press of the country, realising the necessity, has pledged its aid and co-operation. The one newspaper that breaks this faith undoes the work of all those that keep the faith. Attention is again called to these specific and repeated requests of the Government for suppression of news with respect to—

(1) Information in regard to the train or boat movements of troops.

(2) Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which inferences might be made of any intention to embark thence for service abroad."

GEN. PERSHING IN FRANCE.

British Troops Cheer Him on Arrival.

Boulogne-Sur-Mer, June 13.—"I realise more deeply, now that we have landed on the soil of France, all that our entry into the war means."

The simple gravity and frankness with which General Pershing uttered these words, a few minutes after he had come ashore this morning, brought it home to me also how a symbolical occasion such as this deepens the sense of great events for the chief actors in them, as well as for the general body of the watching nations.

The boat carried a large contingent of British relief, and there is no need to speak of the sincerity of the cheers they raised when the American Staff stepped from their midst and down the gangway.

Before leaving Paris, General Pershing quietly introduced a happy little innovation in the customs of wartime by receiving in the train that was waiting a number of newspaper correspondents. Transparently, as he said, he is not a talking man, but no studied speech could have been more convincing than the few spontaneous words in which he referred to the part the Press has played and will play in support of the Allied Government and armies and to the contribution of his own people to the imperative result.

"America," he said, "will do her share, whatever that may turn out to be, whether large or small." Could any eloquent periods have said more? It seemed to me that the confidence, will, and intelligence of the great Western Republic had been crystallised in a single sentence, and that the plain, quiet gentleman who uttered it was the man to fulfil the national promise to the latter.

DON'T GO HOME TO-DAY

without a vial of Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle nature remedy for constipation, liver, biliousness, sick headaches.

PINKETTES

are as good for the children as for you. They stimulate the appetite and aid digestion. Of chemists, or post free for 60 cents from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

DEFECTIVE DIGESTION.

So much depends on one's food that no apology is necessary for referring to the subject again; indeed it is a duty to do so, and readers are recommended to study the little book entitled "What to Eat and How to Eat" which can be had free in response to a post card request directed to the address given below.

One of the direct causes of ill-health is indigestion, and this arises most often from eating unsuitable diet, and bolting food without sufficient mastication. Thus food, instead of being quickly digested and converted into nourishing health-giving blood, becomes a fermenting mass, giving rise to flatulence and forming poisons.

Headaches, depression, lack of appetite, and the tortures of dyspepsia are signs that the stomach has lost tone and is being wrongly directed. Keep your digestion perfect and eat wholesome food and you will find the way to be well. Sufferers from indigestion require new blood to cure this painful disorder, and by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills, they will satisfy all the needs of the blood, nerves and stomach. These pills sharpen the appetite, brighten the spirits, banish depression and headache, and establish good health on a secure foundation of rich red blood.

Most dealers sell Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and they are also obtainable, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager. Hongkong Hotel.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 3rd. August, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggons, dinner and dessert services, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, etc., etc.

Double Cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheet's, etc., etc.

Also

2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition

2 Cottage pianos

Several steel fire proof safes (Chubb's, Chatwood's, etc., etc.)

On view from Thursday, the 2nd August, 1917. Catalogues will be issued. Terms.—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

I'M MYSELF ALONE.

TERENCE RAMSDALE.

DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINER

will give an ENTERTAINMENT

at the PALACE HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1917.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

PART I.

"CARICATURES."

PART II.

A Monoc Comedy—Drama, Entitled—

"IN DREAD OF THE LAW."

ADMISSION FREE.

A collection will be made after the performance for the Artists.

NOTICE.

FROM and inclusive of TO-DAY'S date we have removed our Offices from Queen's Buildings, Chater Road, to York Buildings, Chater Road, next to Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co. Ltd.

SNOWMAN & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1917.



Do you wish to languish alone, Marooned by the buying public? Then do not advertise in the DOLLAR DIRECTORY. You will soon be forgotten, unsought for, and unused.

SAKURA BEER



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AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR.

Made of Extra Light tropical weight cloth in Coat-style or Pull-over Vests; Knee length Drawers.

THE IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR HOT WEATHER.

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TELEPHONE 346

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IN PALESTINE

AROUND GAZA.

Striking Description of British Attack.

Allahabad, June 28. — The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent gives the following details of operations since the capture of Rafi: The Gaza-el-Esheria-Beersheba Line was stormed in face of a murderous machine-gun fire, and at numerous points the garrisons were driven out after suffering very heavy losses. The Australian, New Zealand and British Mounted Troops, Camel Corps and a number of R. H. A. Batteries had crossed the Wadi Ghuzze, five miles west of Gaza, during the night. While our infantry attack was in progress, strong enemy forces were observed moving up from the Huj area in the northeast, and from the Hareira area in the east, while a large body of cavalry was on the march from Beersheba. In the violent struggle which ensued all our troops displayed coolness, resource and dogged heroism worthy of their hard fighting comrades on the Western Front. Some of our detachments actually penetrated into the city of Gaza but becoming isolated from the main body, and in some instances surrounded, they had to fight their way back to their units. But for the loss of five hours' daylight owing to fog the whole Gaza position, with its garrison, would have fallen into our hands. But although the delay caused by fog deprived us of this additional success, the day's results included the capture of over 800 prisoners, among whom was Musa Kiasim Pasha, commander of the 53rd Turkish Division, with the whole of his staff, and the inflicting of thousands of casualties, as well as the capture of heavy guns and stores. The enemy's total loss was well over 8,000. After describing the advance beyond Wadi Ghuzze on the 17th of April, the correspondent says: On the 19th our artillery came into action against strong enemy positions, and a heavy bombardment was kept up for two hours. A French war vessel and two of our monitors lent effective assistance. The enemy tried hard to interfere with the work of our batteries, but so well were they concealed that his shelling did no damage whatever. All the positions were being shelled, but Ali Muntar was the point that attracted most attention. It seemed as if the very vitals were being torn out of this historic hill, which the German armament and Turkish earthworks had converted into a first class modern fortress. In the intervals when the whole place was not enveloped in dull brown clouds of smoke, one could see whole chunks of earth rent from its mass, and sent to shreds into the air. But advantageously situated as he was, the enemy could not prevent our advance. On the left we pushed forward to within 3,000 yards of Gaza, and drove the Turkish from their observation posts and their strongly entrenched position on Sampson Ridge, a fortified knoll west of the Gaza-El-Arish road. One could see wave after wave of English and Welsh Territorials, accompanied by two Tanks, steadily advancing from ridge to ridge. There was a brief pause as the attack neared its objective. Then bayonets flashing in the sun as our men swarmed round the flanks of Sampson Ridge told us the position was won. One of the Tanks went steadily on, attacked the next redoubt, and speedily put the whole garrison "hors de combat." On their right the English Territorials had also a very difficult task. The newly formed Imperial Mounted Division showed the greatest gallantry, and the men of the Camel Corps are spoken of well. Writing of the aerial achievements, our bombing machines went out to attack Abu Hareira, a Turkish position midway between Gaza and Beersheba. They discovered an enemy force of 300 infantry and 800 cavalry preparing to deliver a counter-attack against our right flank. Swooping down they dropped 43 bombs, all but one of which exploded in the midst of dense masses of troops, doing such fearful execution that the panic-stricken survivors fled in wild disorder to Sheria.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Views of Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, in a statement to the New York Evening Post, put himself on record as favouring the Irish Convention as a means of obtaining home rule for Ireland. The Cardinal pointed out that while the representation might not be perfect, it would be the best possible under war conditions and that Irishmen everywhere should abide by its decisions, as such.

His statement was in answer to the questions raised by Capt. W. G. M. A. Maloney in the Evening Post of May 24, who suggested that the friends of Ireland put themselves on record in regard to the Convention. Capt. Maloney's question was:

(1) Are you in favour of a convention of the Irish in Ireland for determining the plan of the future Government of Ireland?

(2) If that convention be arranged on a basis as equitable as is consistent with the present exigencies of war, will you abide by its decisions?

(3) If the British Parliament legalises these decisions will you loyally and wholeheartedly co-operate with the Irish Government?

Cardinal Gibbons' makes the following reply:— "I have been asked to reply to the three questions with regard to the Irish Convention, as suggested by W. G. M. A. Maloney in a recent issue of your paper.

"My answer would be yes in every case; for, first of all, I see no other way at the present time of solving the Irish difficulty than by consulting the Irish people themselves. "Secondly, of course, we realise that in a state of war the personnel of the Convention may not please everybody, but the point is not whether it is the best possible representation that could be obtained under every circumstance, but whether it being the best that can be done under the present circumstances all parties interested should not be willing to abide by its decision. I think under the circumstances that they should. I feel sure that if any section of Irish opinion should hold out against the Convention in such a way as to destroy its usefulness, and by doing so should put off the solution of the Irish problem, that section of Irish opinion would become odious, not only to the rest of Ireland, but throughout Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States. It will be a serious thing for any body to face the obloquy of having held back a possible solution.

"Thirdly, of course, if the Convention agree upon any modus operandi and the British Parliament should give legality to what the Convention decides, it would be the duty of every Irishman to loyally co-operate with the Government set up, and I am sure the new Government would have and would deserve the sympathy and co-operation of every one of Irish blood throughout the world."

Since then there has been no material change in the situation on the Palestine Front. We have been steadily consolidating our position, preparing for a further advance, and generally keeping the enemy on the jump; our patrols are bringing in prisoners; and our mobile columns have during the first half of this month destroyed the railway line, bridges, wells and reservoirs which the Turks had constructed at El Andja, El Burein, and El Koshinor. Many of the prisoners taken by us were dressed in much warmer clothing than those we captured at El-Maghda and Rafi, and had evidently been equipped for a different front. This is one of the many indications which prove beyond doubt the Turks, realising the seriousness of their position in Southern Palestine, have been compelled to weaken at least two of their other fronts. The Turkish position at Gaza is a very strong one, and its reduction will probably entail somewhat prolonged operations, being very possibly a combination of trench and manoeuvre warfare similar to that prevailing in France.

INDIA'S MAN-POWER.

An Important Scheme.

Simla, July 4.—In the three years that have elapsed since the outbreak of war, recruiting in India has expanded to very great dimensions, and now deals with the manifold classes of men required for the several theatres of the great war. The Adjutant-General has not only to keep existing establishments up to strength, but to form new units of combatants, to enrol Labour Corps for France or for Mesopotamia, and to enlist railwaymen, dockyard hands, and marine ratings, besides all those classes of skilled labour whose services are necessary to feeding the transport and the communications of modern armies. The adequate fulfilment of these tasks has become too heavy for mere Departmental management.

Consequently in order to organise the man-power of India more effectively to meet the growing demands made upon it, the Governor-General-in-Council has constituted a Central Recruiting Board of which (at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has accepted the Presidency. The other members are: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, and the Maharaja of Bikaner (who have been specially appointed as the recruiting will extend to the Native States) the Hon'ble Sir Claude Hill, the Hon'ble Sir William Vincent, Lt. General H. Hudson (Adjutant-General in India), and the Hon'ble Major-General A. H. Bingley, (Secretary to the Army Department). The Board's functions may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Consideration of our requirements in military personnel of every description, combatant and non-combatant, and how these requirements can best be met.

(2) Consideration of how the quotas required can be best distributed among the several Provinces.

(3) Co-ordination of recruitment, so as to ensure that the demands for Military Services shall conflict as little as possible with essential industrial, and economical requirements.

(4) Close scrutiny of the progress of recruitment, and consideration of schemes for meeting the necessary or potential demands for recruitment, in regard to which the present system may seem inadequate.

(5) To ensure in short that the prosecution of the war is not hampered by any avoidable deficiency in man-power.

The Local Governments have been asked to form Provincial Recruiting Boards, containing a large civilian and non-official element in the shape of landowners, business-men, and leaders of public opinion.

These Provincial Boards will help to keep the Central Board in touch with every aspect of the question, and it is hoped that, by giving this prominence to civilian opinion, the necessary military requirements may be realised without disturbance of essential National interests. It will be seen that the functions of the Central Board are precisely those which, as the war goes on, every nation has found it necessary to entrust to a special authority. The re-consideration of the demands of the war with the essential needs of industry and commerce, the ensuring of a regular supply of men to all services, combatant and non-combatant, and the organisation of national man-power to meet a great emergency, with a minimum of disturbance or friction call most emphatically for the concentrated and unifying control of the demand for, and the supply of, men in the hands of one body. It is to meet these demands that the Central Recruiting Board has been constituted. It may be added that the Central Recruiting Board is in no way concerned with the recruitment of units, whether British or Indian, of the Indian Defence Force, as this is governed by the provisions of the Indian Defence Act of 1917 and the rules and regulations issued in accordance therewith.

SHANGHAI AND THE WAR.

A Shanghai Man on the Italian Front.

A letter has been received from Lieut. W. W. Melville, formerly of the Municipal Health Office and the S.V. Artillery, who seems to be the only Shanghai-lander on the Italian front at present. He is serving with the 320th Siege Battery R.G.A.

He writes:—"We had a splendid trip through France over the mountains and right across Italy. After leaving Turin we had great receptions at all the large stations, flooded with souvenirs, oranges, coffee, cigarettes, etc. Had a stirring address of welcome from the Italian Corps Artillery Commander and then got to work. Not quite like France, as the nature of the country is so different. I really do not know how the Austrians were driven out of this part of the country, it was a great piece of work and not fully realised even now by the people at home. It takes us all our time to walk in the front line in safety, so you can imagine what it was like when the fighting was going on. The work done since is also marvellous in the way of fortifications and underground galleries. Our gun pits were blasted out of rock for us. The Italians, especially the officers, are a good sort and go out of their way to help us and give us information. It is very warm here now (May), warmer than in Shanghai at this time. This is not nearly such a strenuous war as in France. They (the enemy) fire a gun at 11.30 and everyone then goes to lunch until 2 p.m. All the same when things start again there is "some" liveliness. Am keeping very fit. We get a ration of wine, marmoset and bagooflemons. Kindest regards to all in Shanghai. Present address. 320 Siege Battery R.G.A. Gruppo B. I XIII Corpo D'Armata. Zona Di Guerra Italia."

Hongkong, July 29, 1917.

A RUSSIAN REPUBLIC.

Forecast by Mission in America.

Washington, June 29.—A Russian republic was forecast today by members of the Russian Mission in the clearest exposition yet received here of the enormous problems of reconstruction facing that country. Any other form of government, it was stated, was practically impossible, and would be in direct contradiction to the spirit and principles of the whole Russian upheaval.

The Constituent Assembly, which is expected to open on September 30, will have in its hands the building of the whole new political structure of Russia. The provisional Government, which has ordered its call, has not only given it absolute powers as to Russia's future government, but has also entrusted it with all its own executive powers. Thus when the new Assembly meets, the provisional Government will pass out of existence and the executive power of the nation during the convention period probably will be delegated either to the Government revived or to a special committee.

The Assembly will decide finally on the form of Government both Federal and local, the fundamental laws, the rights of citizens and of nationalities, and the methods of taxation and election. It is expected also to discuss fully the land question so as to destroy the abuse of large holdings by apportioning the land more equitably among those who till it, to arrange a new system of taxation with proportionally heavy taxes on the rich and a lifting of the enormous taxes from the poor, and to act on general social relations between labour, capital, agriculture, and the like.

The Assembly will consist of not more than 800 members, chosen on universal, direct, secret, equal suffrage, including women, as outlined recently by Prince Lvoff, head of the Provisional Government. Russia will be divided into election districts, each entitled to so many representatives, according to population. It is probable that some system of proportional voting will be adopted in order to secure representation of the various minority parties, according to their number.

The army will probably vote as a class, as it would be obviously impossible to segregate its various members, because of political belief or residence. One of the most difficult questions now is to arrange for the voting there without disturbing the military situation. A new election machinery will have to be evolved for the whole of Russia, as the old system for the Duma election is entirely inadequate. All details of this reconstruction is in the hands of a committee of sixty named about two months ago by the Provisional Government and expected to report shortly.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

Washington, July 22.—The United States Senate last evening passed the Administration's Aviation Bill in the form approved by the Lower House, and the measure will receive the signature of President Wilson on Monday.

Aviation Bill Passed. The Act carries with it an appropriation of \$60,000,000, and provides for the construction of 22,000 aeroplanes and the enlistment of an aviation corps personnel of 100,000 men.

America Ships Ammunition to Mexico. Washington, July 21.—Two million seven hundred thousand rounds of ammunition have been released for shipment to Mexico.

American Officers Train for French War. Washington, July 23.—It is announced that a large group of American army officers are going to French and British schools for a course of instruction in methods of modern warfare. Other details of officers will follow soon, and then room will be made for non-commissioned officers to take a similar course.

U.S. Food Control Bill. Washington, July 22.—The Food Control Bill was passed by the United States Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 81 to 6.

The measure, as finally approved, provides for a food commission to be composed of three administrators; fixes the maximum price at which wheat can be sold at \$2 per bushel, despite the fact that prevailing prices are much higher and that a high water mark was reached several weeks ago, when \$3.12 was quoted; prohibits the use of grain for the distilling of spirits; and empowers the President of the United States to buy all grain stocks now held in bond in the country, if such a step seems necessary.

Precious Motor Spirit. At Bromley two defendants were fined 10s. each for using motor-cars which had been hired for private purposes.

PERVERTED TRANSLATIONS.

I: To George.

[Vides, ut ultra sit nunc candidum Soraxus]

See how the Peak is clothed in mist: Each nullah spouts its watery load; And certain hill-sides will persist in lying down upon May Road.

Heat up the drying-room, for mould Stands green upon our boots, while we Will fill a stoop with liquid gold— I: may be even two, or three!

The rest to Fate! (who seems to keep A few Typhoons that will not fill, And rob us of our beauty sleep Though never, never of our drill!)

Seek not to know if in the morn Black signals will be up, or red. Just treat it all with lofty scorn And seek again your comfy bed.

And when at five we two decamp From office with our usual glee, Take, George, your Barbary and gamp And come and poodlefak with me.

Hongkong, July 29, 1917.

E. W. H.

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CANTON NEWS.

The Attack on the Saimun "Explained."

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 29 as follows:—

With regard to the attack on the Saimun, the local papers (probably being instructed) state that the rifle shots were fired by pirates on the shore, who intended to pirate the ship. The forts fired guns to clear away the pirates and rendered good assistance in towing the ship off.

Cheng Pik-kwong, the Admiral who has been dismissed by order of the Peking Government, has wired to various Provincial Authorities to the effect that in view of the declaration of independence by the Navy, the orders of the illegal Government cannot be recognised and henceforth the dispatching of warships must still be under his command.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour, NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.

From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. J. & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1830,
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 28, and
29, Wing Lok Street, (Mid Street, west
of Original Market) Telephone No. 216.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B., Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY
the 31st day of August, 1917,
at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 663 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereof.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & BARSTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from—

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
the Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military
Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS'
RESIDENCES IF
PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs limit that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the column of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shaukeuk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Abberdeen, Auau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samoi.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Dorac, from Osaka.
Thianli, from Amoy.
Wongabzay c/o Compradore, s. s. Yuansang, from Shanghai.
Kwongangwo, from Shanghai.
Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.
Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Efort, from Shanghai.
Whitely, etc., from Shanghai.
Virginia Isbeater, etc., from Amoy.
Tienhopankwan, Tehunkwan, from Hankow.
Wongchanson, etc., from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 27, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 11.45—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The trough of relatively low pressure remains stationary; the depression has not developed.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 39.35 inches against an average of 51.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Boek...	E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook...	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 30, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
Vodook	6a						
Namuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Shanghai	6a	29.77	74	90	sw	2	0
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kinkiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		29.78	77	98	est	1	0
Gustaf		29.76	77	100	e	1	0
Shanghai		29.71	80	87			0
Shanghai		29.67	80	81	se	2	0
Swatow							
Taihou	5a	29.69	72	94			0
Taihou		29.67	77				0
Taihou		29.65	77		nde	2	r
Koehun		29.66	73				0
Canton		29.68	79				0
Fookow		29.69	76	95	est	1	0
Hankow	6a	29.68	78	96	e	2	0
Gap Boek		29.69					0
Macao		29.66	79	92	est	2	0
Wuchow							
Pakhoi							
Holow							
Shanghai	7a	29.62	77	96	est	4	r
Tourane		29.63	82		w	2	0
C. St. J.		29.78	77		ww	4	0
Apurri	6	29.66	75	92	s	2	0
Dagupan							
Manila		29.71	75	96			0
Yokohama		29.74	79	82	ww	2	0
Tacloban		29.76	77	96			0
Iloilo		29.78	79	80	sw	4	0
Surigao		29.76	79	89			0
G. am	4.30	29.69	75				0
Laoan	6	29.75	80	95	s	4	0

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 30, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b. b. sky, c. detached cloud, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, q. passing showers, q. equally, r. rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.53	29.68	29.67
Temperature	81	78	83
Humidity	80	86	68
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	4	2	2
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	2.11	0.00	0.00
Highest open air Temperature	82	82	82
Lowest	72	72	72

H.K. Observatory, July 30, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

Day	Day	High Water	Low Water
Month	Day	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon.	30	h. m.	h. m.
Tue.	31	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	1	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	2	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	3	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	4	h. m.	h. m.
Sun.	5	h. m.	h. m.

m morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, 30th Tuesday, July 31st, 1917.

Last Two Nights of the

CAMEOS

IN

An Entire Change of Programme.

SPECIAL MATINEE

TUESDAY, 31st, AT 5 P.M.

"CAMEOS."

PRICES: 80c. 60c. & 40c.

Children half price to all parts.

Wednesday, 1st August,

"THE END OF THE WORLD."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial:

"LIBERTY."

13th Episode in 2 Parts.

"THE FINAL TURN." (drama in 2 parts.)

and
Comic: "THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RAN SMOOTH."

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

Screening:—Last Episode of the

"GODDESS."

With a Powerful and Thrilling Story.

"ADVENTURES OF CAPT. BERWICK."

Complete in 3 parts. etc., etc.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indenters promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%, Trade Discounts allowed, Special Quotations on Demand, Sample Cases from £10 upwards, Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "Annuelle" London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

ON
MONDAY
the 13th day of August, 1917,
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. 'together with the messuages erections' and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—4445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSTON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

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